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BRITISH BRIGADE'S BIG ATTACK Six Miles Advance Through Deadly Screen Of Mortar Fire

COMMENT

In appointing Mr Morrison to take charge of Britain's foreign affairs in succession to Mr Ernest Bevin, Mr Attlee was consulting less his own feelings than realising the necessity of keeping in step with public opinion.

Not even a government of archangels could guarantee wholly to hold its popularity in these times, but a government with a task of carrying through a policy requiring the voter's acceptance of heavy burdens cannot afford to resign itself philosophically to unpopularity. It must make up its mind. Either it must prepare to go to the country — and that is not in the Labour mind for obvious reasons — or it must try to restore confidence.

As a prelude to such an attempt, the replacement of the tired and ailing Mr Bevin in the Foreign Office was essential. Some effort had to be made to impress the nation with a much more vigorous and imaginative conception of British foreign policy.

In Mr Bevin's case, one of the difficulties has been the choice of a successor. With Sir Stafford Cripps ill, only Mr Herbert Morrison could be regarded as having all the necessary qualifications. Those that think otherwise argue that to transfer a master of political tactics to onerous duties above the party battle is unwise when the Party is in desperate need of exactly those talents.

To that the answer probably is that unless Mr Attlee and his colleagues can swiftly inspire the country with the creative impulses of British foreign policy, they will neither succeed in mobilising the popular will behind defence to the full extent national interest requires nor have the slightest chance in an election.

Mr Morrison possibly has not the art of Mr Bevin in his heyday, but he has an infinite capacity for sticking to his guns. Mr Attlee's choice, from the candidates available, rests in the category of the best possible.

Three Hills Dominating Hongchön Captured

Tokyo, Mar. 11.

United Nations forces tonight advanced in central Korea under a giant illumination made by searchlight beams played onto low clouds over the Communist positions.

They were following up day-long advances along the entire front which brought British Commonwealth troops to within six miles of Hongchön, the most important railway junction in central Korea.

Ordered To Be Prime Minister

Teheran, Mar. 11.

Hussain Ala, a former Persian Ambassador to the United States, said here today that he had been "ordered" by the Shah to become Prime Minister.

He said that he had been asked to accept the post immediately after Wednesday's assassination of the Premier, General Ali Razmara, but he had refused because he was "in very poor health."

He added: "But His Majesty insisted that I could not leave the country in a critical situation. I would do anything to help my country and obey the Shah's orders, but I am afraid it will be difficult to handle such a gigantic task in my state of health."

"However, if the Majlis (Parliament) votes its confidence in me, I will try my best and form a Cabinet which will face the tragic and confused situation."

Hussain Ala, who is 68 and at present Court Minister, had been serving his country since 1902 and has a reputation of intense honesty and loyalty.

The Shah ordered Khalil Fahmi, Minister without Portfolio, to take over the Government after the assassination of General Razmara, but a secret session of the Majlis today refused to accept him as Prime Minister by 64 votes to 39.

Despite the Government crisis, Teheran and other parts of the country were calm today. — Reuter.

Incident On Express

Ankara, Mar. 11.

The Turkish Government protested to Bulgaria today against the arrest and search of a Turkish diplomat yesterday aboard the Simplon express.

The Bulgarian authorities held up the international express for 11 hours before it crossed the frontier, and Sadun Teren, a Turkish Embassy official at Sofia, was arrested. Reports said Teren was carrying diplomatic bags from the Embassy to Ankara and these were searched.

The Foreign Ministry general secretary, Sisti Akdur, told newsmen a protest note was handed to Bulgaria in Sofia today by the Turkish Ambassador, Shevket Shinyki. — United Press.

Today's advances, which included a one-and-a-half mile gain on the right flank of the drive across the Han River, straightened the United Nations' line and brought it to within about 24 miles of the 38th Parallel.

The push north of the Han was made against only slight resistance but the Americans believed that an entire Chinese division had been killed, captured or wounded since the United Nations' crossing of the river four days ago.

American "Tiger" tanks, spearheading the United Nations advance through rugged Central Korea today smashed through the Chinese "suicide" defence line 30 miles east of Seoul.

Elsewhere along the front, where the Chinese and North Koreans are entrenched on barren, slippery ridges, American, British, Australian and Canadian and Greek infantrymen slogged into the Communist defence line on foot behind a thundering artillery barrage.

The 1st and 9th Corps were driving forward along a 40-mile front in the west central sector, moving slowly but steadily along mud-choked tracks and across the rolling hills against slackening resistance.

Communist screening forces continued to hold down the tide of Allied men and material. But the bulk of the Communist troops withdrew to the Hongchön River, a tributary of the Pukhan River, east of Chunchon and eight miles south of the 38th Parallel.

In the eastern sector, the North Korean 2nd Corps maintained its strong resistance against the 10th Corps in wild mountainous country.

The American 25th Division, spearheaded by tanks and flame-throwers, burned and blasted their way north along the Pukhan River valley 15 miles east of Seoul, flushing out scattered Communist groups from their dugouts and entrenchments.

STRUGGLE FOR HILL

American jet and Mustang fighters roared over the advancing troops of the American 24th Division to smash Chinese Communist resistance on high ground six miles northwest of Yangpyong—the only resistance of any size in the divisional sector.

Bitter fighting also raged for the possession of Mount Taemi, nine miles northwest of Pangnim.

The battle for the mountain ridges of Hoengsong continued today with the capture by the United States 2nd Division of Hill 681, six miles northeast of Hoengsong.

American 1st Cavalry Division troops found strongly-defended territory into which their Tiger tanks could penetrate.

They brought their tanks—with great, ferocious-looking Tiger heads painted on them—up narrow valleys, along slippery

roads with inches to spare on either side and across slushy rice paddies.

Chinese Communist forces, dug in in narrow slit trenches, were undeterred by the tanks' quick-firing six-pounder guns.

It was not until the tanks ran over the foxholes—those to which they could climb—that infantrymen sheltering aboard could fight hand-to-hand battles and kill the fanatical defenders.

The British Commonwealth Brigade, headed by Canadian troops, made the biggest

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

CZECH REDS KEEP UP PURGE

Prague, Mar. 11.

General Josef Pavel, organiser of the "Workers Militia" which brought down the last non-Communist government of Czechoslovakia, has been arrested on charges of aiding the former Foreign Minister, Vladimir Clementis, in the alleged attempt to overthrow the Communist regime, reliable sources said today.

Pavel, deputy Minister of National Security and chief of the SNB (uniformed States Police), was arrested about three weeks ago as a round-up of "spies and traitors" was getting under way.

Pavel's reported arrest brought to two and possibly three the number of Deputy Ministers arrested on charges of collaborating with Clementis, Marie Svermova, deputy secretary general of the Communist Party, and Otto Sling, Party chief in the Brno district. On Saturday, the Minister of Defence, Alexei Cepicka, revealed that his deputy, General Bedrich Reicin, 41, also was charged with being a member of the Clementis group.

In addition to Pavel and Reicin, Arthur London, deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief of the Foreign Office personnel and appointments Department, is believed to be in gaol.

Pavel was a major in the Spanish Republican Army in 1936-39 and spent the World War II years in Britain. — United Press.

Heavy Tasks Face New French Premier

Paris, Mar. 11.

France's new Cabinet, formed last night by M. Henri Queuille, 66-year-old Radical leader and experienced Parliamentarian, will be faced at the outset with wage increase demands from the miners and from Paris public transport workers.

Civil servants and other sections of organised labour are also preparing wage claims to offset the rising cost of living.

M. Queuille, invested in office by 359 votes in the National Assembly—more than the absolute majority required under the Constitution—succeeded in reuniting the Parliamentary majority whose division on the question of electoral reform forced the Plevin Government out of office on February 28.

The constitution of the new Cabinet—very similar to that of the outgoing government—was made possible because the Radicals indicated some willingness to make concessions. But there was no definite undertaking on the part of any of the Government parties to bring themselves in advance to any given system.

As a result, the difficulty which provoked the fall of the Plevin Cabinet may well arise again in the coming weeks.

If the Government intends to hold elections in June instead of waiting on Parliament to run its full term till November, the

National Assembly will have to work with great concentration.

The budget still has to be voted, including 25 milliard francs of cuts in civil expenditure needed as part of the special rearmament budget voted in January.

LIMITED SUBSIDIES

The Prime Minister pledged himself to limited subsidies to hold down the pressure of prices.

His programme includes a measure of constitutional reform, including increasing the powers of the Senate.

Finally, there is the vexed question of changing the existing system of proportional representation at general elections.

The majority parties agree on dropping proportional representation so as to reduce the seats of the Communists, but all want the reform to be carried through in such a manner as to benefit their own particular parties. — Reuter.

U.S. RELIANCE ON ARMY JUDGMENT DEMANDED

Washington, Mar. 11.

The former Secretary of War, Mr Robert Patterson, today urged the public to "rely on the judgment of our military leaders" about sending American troops to Europe.

In a radio address sponsored by the Committee on Present Danger, Mr Patterson, a Republican, said Congressional strings on troop movement would make it impossible for General Eisenhower to accomplish his task of building a unified Atlantic Pact defence force.

Mr Patterson replied sharply to Republican leaders such as ex-President Herbert Hoover, who has warned that the Pact ground army would be quickly overrun by Russia, and Senator Robert Taft (Republican, Ohio), who wants the United States' contribution to be mainly sea and air power.

Mr Patterson said the United States' top military leaders were unanimous in saying that Western Europe can be defended and United States ground forces are essential. He asked:

"Are we to be guided by the opinions of those lacking in military experience or will we be guided by the views of military experts with a long and brilliant record?"

DISASTROUS

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Russell also returned to the debate in a radio talk with Senator Holland. Senator Russell said he agreed the United States' "major contribution" to European defence should be in the form of sea and air power and it would be disastrous not to send some ground forces too. He said the Western European countries would be "heartened" in their own rearmament efforts if they knew some American ground units were with them.

"They know sea and air forces can sail away. Ground troops prove to them we are serious in our determination to stand with them."

Senator Russell said Congress should "keep in close touch with the commitments of our armed forces" but any "rigid limitation" on United States troops movements "would encourage our enemies to aggression and discourage our friends from determined defence".—United Press.

American Naval Programme

Key West, Mar. 11.

President Truman has signed the bill authorising 500,000 tons in new naval construction, including a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier capable of carrying atomic bombers.

The bill authorises \$2,000,000,000 in spending and also provides for modernising 1,000,000 tons of existing naval vessels. It calls for a two-year construction programme. The carrier, however, would take three and a half years to complete.—United Press.

REBUILDING A LONDON CHURCH



With the towers of the city rising behind him as far as the eye can see, a solitary workman repairs a turret on top of the tower of St. Giles, in London. Founded in 1090 and one of London's oldest monuments, the church was damaged by bombs in 1940 and efforts are now being made to raise funds for its restoration. Milton is buried here.

Mr Churchill's High Tribute To General Wingate

AMERICAN SUPREMO FOR MED?

London, Mar. 11.

The appointment of a Supreme Naval Commander for the Mediterranean under the North Atlantic Treaty is likely to figure largely in the two-day conference between British and American service chiefs which opens on Monday in Malta.

The issue to be decided is whether the Mediterranean should be defended with a combined command responsible to General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters in Paris or a series of commands directly responsible to the standing group of NATO in Washington. America wants the first, Britain the second.

There has been strong suggestions here that Admiral Robert Carney, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, would be nominated for the post, but it was understood the matter has been left open for consideration after the Malta conference.

The conference at Malta is being attended by Admiral Carney, Admiral Sir John Redstad, British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief Middle East land forces, Air Marshal Sir John Baker, Commander-in-Chief Middle East Air Force, and Vice-Admiral J. J. Ballentine, commanding the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Carney will tell the conference the Mediterranean should be treated as a single problem without sharply-divided commands. His contention is that there must be an overall commander for the whole Mediterranean and it should be a naval command with subordinate air and land commands. He will advocate that the command should be given to an American on the grounds that the United States has made and can make a contribution to the Mediterranean unmatched in size by any other country.—United Press.

London, Mar. 11.

Mr Winston Churchill paid tribute today to "one of the most brilliant and courageous figures of the second World War," the late Major-General Orde Charles Wingate, leader of the "Chindit" Army in Burma.

After leading the British 14th Army—"The Forgotten Army"—in the jungle campaigns of 1943 and 1944, General Wingate was killed in an air crash. His body was transferred last year to the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington.

Vice-Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma today unveiled a tablet in the memory of "Wingate of Burma" at his old school, Charterhouse, at Godalming, in Surrey.

The stone tablet, paid for by officers who served under General Wingate in Burma, bore this epitaph by Mr Churchill: "A man of genius who might well have become also a man of destiny."

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall, former Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia (Lord Mountbatten), read a tribute from Mr Churchill.

"It seems to me most fitting that this memorial tablet to one of the most brilliant and courageous figures of the second World War... should have been erected at Charterhouse, this school, where it will surely stir and inspire future generations of young men to defend the cause of freedom, for which he so heroically fought and died," it said.

Lord Mountbatten then addressed a congregation which filled the chapel, most of them Chindits. Lord Mountbatten said that although General Wingate's time in Burma was comparatively short, the impact he made on the campaign in Burma was "terrific".—Reuter.

Inertia Among World Illiterates

Washington, Mar. 11.

President Truman's International Development Advisory Board proposed today that the United States launch a new \$500,000,000 economic aid programme to build up the free world's military strength and "root out hunger, poverty, illiteracy and disease."

The Board, in a special report to the President, also urged measures to double private American investment abroad to a minimum of \$2,000,000,000 a year.

The report was prepared by a committee of prominent Americans, headed by Nelson Rockefeller, and is the result of a four-month review of United States foreign aid policy ordered by the President last year. The keynote paragraph of the 87-page report linked the United States' defence mobilisation with the critical situation and the inertia it found prevalent among 1,075,000,000 people living in underdeveloped areas of the free world.—United Press.

Two Killed In Bus Accident

Haifa, Mar. 11.

Two died and 18 were seriously injured when a bus overturned today on a road in the Jezreel Valley, east of Haifa.—Reuter.

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TO-DAY

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HIGH POLICY TALKS IN LONDON

Anglo-Italian Relations Being Put On Entirely New Plane

Seven Principal Points For Discussion

London, Mar. 11.

The Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de Gasperi, and the Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, due here tomorrow on a three-day official visit to London, will arrive too late for any Monday meeting with their British hosts. The conference will open on Tuesday.

Diplomatic quarters here said tonight that the chief aim of the talks would be to consolidate into a permanent "entente" the greatly improved relations evident in recent months between the two countries.

Mr Herbert Morrison, the new British Foreign Secretary, who takes over tomorrow, will have only one day to pick up the threads of work at the Foreign Office before starting his first official conference in his new capacity.

Sharkey Brand Of Red Mendacity —

Sydney, Mar. 11.

The Menzies Government would agree to rearmament of Japan when the United States "cracked the whip", the general secretary of the Communist Party, Mr L. Sharkey, said today.

Mr. Sharkey branded the Menzies Government as "nothing better than a satellite of the American imperialists". Opposing Japanese rearmament, he said, "The only safe policy in regard to Japan is to see they never get arms in their hands again and never get a chance to attack Australia."

Mr Sharkey also urged Australians to oppose the entry of German migrants to Australia because Germans were the chief exponents of racial hatred. He forecast a world war if Germany were rearmament.

Mr Sharkey described Mr Menzies' warning of the possibility of war in three years as "scaremongering to put across his rearmament programme."—United Press.

Queen Of Siam To Have Baby In Switzerland

Lausanne, Mar. 11.

Queen Sirikit, of Siam, who is expecting her baby in April, will have the child in Switzerland, a member of King Phumiphon's entourage said today.

One of the King's aides said today that the 22-year-old King had no intention of leaving Switzerland at the moment. He is studying law at Lausanne University.

Nothing is known here of reports from Singapore that the Government of Siam would ask the King to return following the death of the Regent, and that the child be born in Bangkok.

It was pointed out that there could be no constitutional question involved over the place of birth, since the King himself was born in the United States.—Reuter.

Ceremony At Marx's Grave

London, Mar. 11.

Yugoslavia's 11-man Parliamentary delegation to Britain today laid a wreath on the grave of Karl Marx, father of Socialism and Communism, who is buried at Highgate Cemetery, North London.

They also laid a wreath on the grave of Dusan Popovic, a veteran Yugoslav Socialist who sought asylum in Britain about 40 years ago. He lies about 10 feet away from Marx.

The group, here at the invitation of the British Parliament, also went to the famous wax-works, Madame Tussaud's, to see the model of Marshal Tito.—Reuter.

The Italian Ministers, who left Rome today by train, will see their opposite numbers for the first time at the home of the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, on Tuesday morning.

Though the three-day London visit of the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister is not due to conclude any specific agreement or even to be the occasion for any definite decision, it is expected here to lift the improved understanding between the two countries onto an entirely new plane.

After a period of marked Anglo-Italian goodwill, immediately after the end of the war, relations between Britain and Italy were for several years marred by a series of misunderstandings and disagreements which centred round the controversial issue of the future of the former Italian colonies.

WAY CLEARED

This problem is now out of the way and both Governments have been glad to seize the present opportunity for a few days' study of problems in line with the recent similar discussions held between Britain and France and France and Italy and between these three countries and the United States.

Neither side in the Anglo-Italian talks will be accompanied by technical experts and the discussions will consequently be on the high policy level rather than on the working level. It is expected to result in general directives to the respective Foreign Offices on the lines to be pursued in future.

Though official statements have said that the Ministers will not work to a formal agenda, it is known that a very extensive list of subjects for discussion has been prepared.

TEST FOR MORRISON

According to a usually well-informed source, this includes:

- (1) Defence problems in the Mediterranean.
- (2) The position of Italy in the Atlantic Pact with special reference to the defence needs of the Eastern Italian frontier.
- (3) The possibility of using surplus Italian capacity in plant and labour in the Atlantic Pact rearmament drive.

This is believed to refer especially to Italian ship-building capacity.

- (4) The problem of Trieste.
- (5) The use of Italian labour in British coal mines.
- (6) Immigration.
- (7) The administration of the former Italian territories in Africa and the position of Italian communities remaining there.

This week's talks will provide Mr Morrison with his first task in the actual personal business of diplomacy and may indicate how far his individual handling of matters is likely to affect the course of British foreign policy.—Reuter.

Tsingtao:

"Dirt And Red Tape"

Vancouver, Mar. 11.

Canadian seamen back from the Far East said today they saw little but dirt and red tape in the Communist-held Chinese port of Tsingtao.

Crew of the steamship Mossel Bay said they took a cargo of chemicals, aluminium and machinery to Tsingtao from Rotterdam.

Captain A. N. Cabot, of Vancouver, the skipper, said his men were searched whenever they stepped ashore.

Cabot said there appeared to be no shortage of food and the Communist police in particular appeared well-fed and burly.

The Mossel Bay was formerly the Lake Chilliwack, owned by Western Canada Steamships, of Vancouver. It now is under British registry.—United Press.

Taipeh Submits Resolution To The UN

Taipeh, Mar. 11.

Nationalist China's highest supervisory body, the Control Yuan, today submitted a formal resolution to the United Nations asking immediate effective sanctions against Red China.

The Control Yuan told the United Nations, "The Chinese Reds, madly yet with determination, are pursuing an avowed radical extermination policy of killing 150,000,000 people."

The resolution reminded the United Nations that missionaries from Western Democracies were among the victims purged.

The Yuan asked the Chinese delegation at Lake Success to ask the United Nations to "severely condemn the Chinese Reds and adopt effective sanctions in order to stop the inhuman atrocities."—United Press.

Pope's Address To Unions

Madrid, Mar. 11.

About 100,000 people gathered in the courtyard of the former Royal Palace here today, despite rainy weather, to hear Pope Pius XII's special broadcast address to Spanish labour unions.

Similar gatherings were organised in all of Spain's provincial capitals.—Reuter.



HIS MIDDAY SNACK—Because he emigrated from Finland, this 10-month-old polar bear is having trouble keeping cool in the Rome Zoo. He stays in the pool and, like all children, will eat anything he can find—such as the tasty weeds he's enjoying.

War Games In Med.

On Board HMS

Euryalus, Mar. 11.

Ships of the British Mediterranean Fleet thrust far out into the Atlantic today as they closed for night action with a convoy guarded by the giant battleship Vanguard and other Home Fleet warships.

The 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Indomitable hit back against the raiders with low level strikes by its Firebrand and Seahornet fighters.

After tonight's action, closing two days' combined high seas manoeuvres, the Home Fleet will head for Britain while the Mediterranean Fleet visits North African ports before returning to Malta.

Yesterday, heavy seas provided spectacular scenes as the ships manoeuvred at speed for night encounter exercises in which radar was subordinated to the vigilance of look-outs.—Reuter.

Children Burned To Death

Park City, Utah, Mar. 11.

Three children—aged from eight months to five years—were burned to death here when fire reached through their small wooden home while their parents were at the cinema.—Reuter.

ROXY

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



HALLS OF MONTEZUMA

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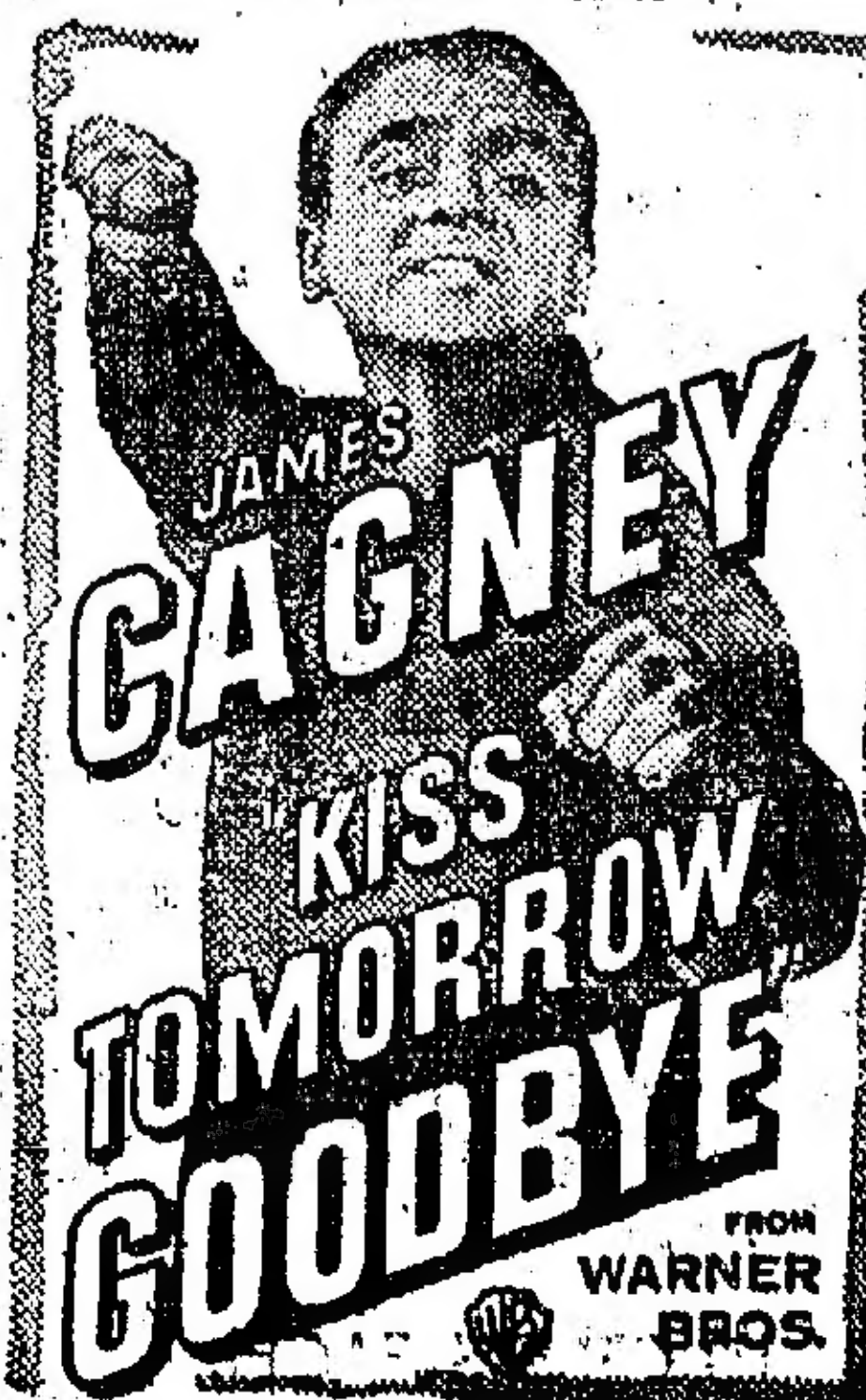
AND A CAST OF THOUSANDS. HISTORY'S FINEST HOUR IN HEROISM!

ADDED LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE-TONE NEWS:

NATIONALIST FORCES ON FORMOSA. PERFECT INVASION TACTICS WITH AMPHIBIOUS MANOEUVRES—THE GOAL: CHINESE MAINLAND.

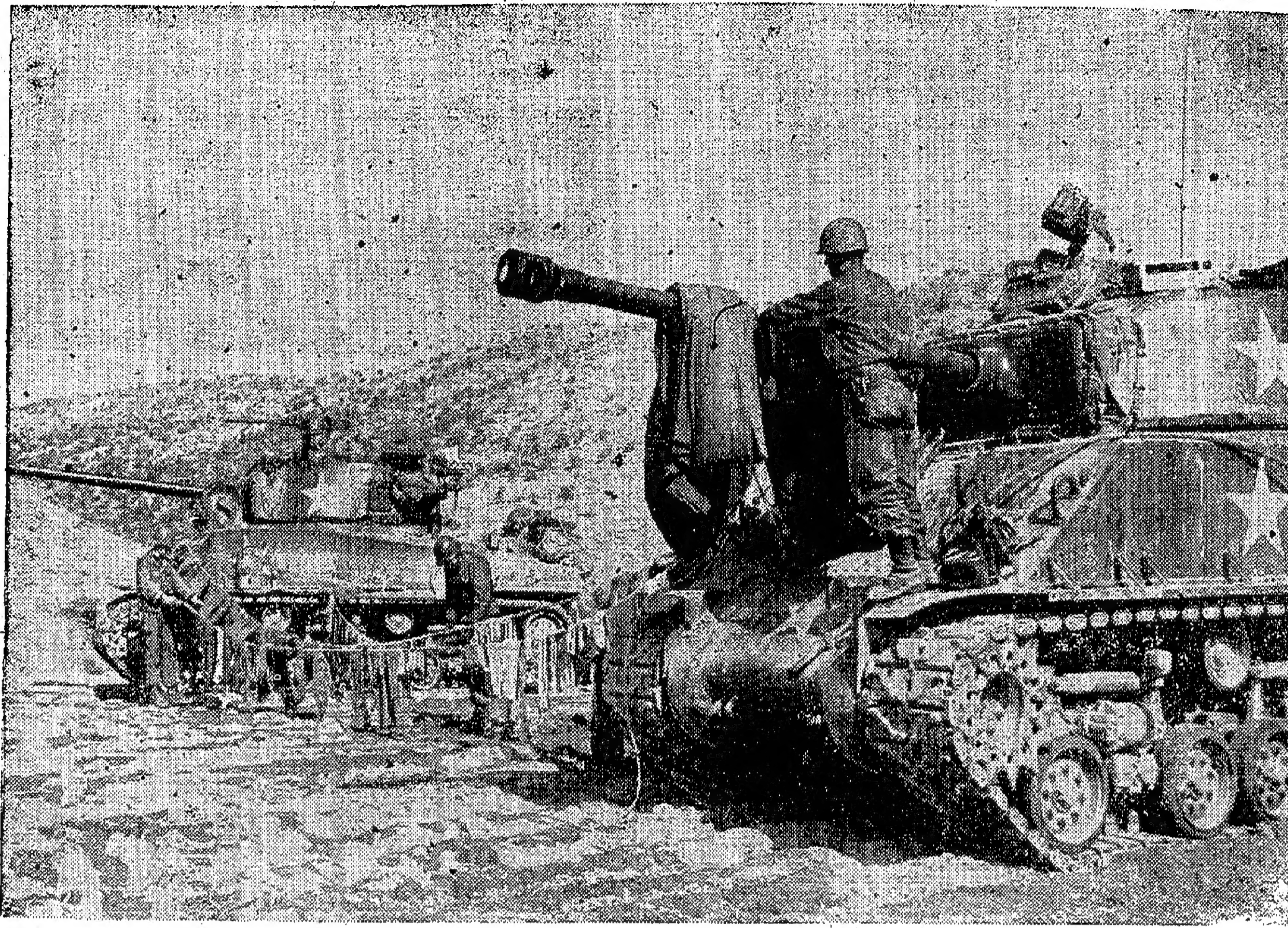
Queen's

—SHOWING TO-DAY—
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



WARNER BROS.

Hanging Up The Washing On The Front Lines



Members of a UN tank company take advantage of a few hours out of the fighting by doing some laundry. The soldier at right finds a big gun a perfect place to air out his bedding at the same time.

Betting Against Russian Attack

Los Angeles, Mar. 11.
Andrew Jergins, an American oil magnate, who recently sold his holdings for \$32,000,000, offered today to wager \$100,000 that Russia would not attack the United States this year—and \$200,000 against an attack in 1952.—Reuter.



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Tito Accuses Russians Of Using Pressure Tactics

Belgrade, Mar. 11.

Marshal Tito today accused Russia of raising the Trieste question during the four-power talks as a means of putting pressure on Yugoslavia.

He himself was against Trieste being raised at the present time, Marshal Tito said. He maintained "If we and the Italians got together and tried to solve the problem, we could agree on it in one day in a way which would satisfy both us and the Italian people."

Marshal Tito, who was speaking to the Second Congress of Yugoslav War Veterans, called upon his country to remain calm in the face of the Cominform threats.

"No one should be nervous at these threats," he said. "We must calmly work on building up our country, opening new mines and factories, strengthening our defensive ability and guarding our unity."

Before boarding his train in Rome for an official visit to London, the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Alcide de

Gasperi, told reporters today: "I believe the fate of Trieste has been decided in history and in our hearts."

"I believe that, in fact, no one can dispute it. The last word of the chapter should be peace."

Two Yugoslav political commentators said today that an Italian campaign, for the return of Trieste could only favour the policy of the Soviet Union.

MIGHT BE SERIOUS

A correspondent in the Belgrade paper, Politika, said that such a campaign might have serious consequences while the political commentator of Tanjug, the official Yugoslav news agency, described the Italian campaign as organised pressure on Yugoslavia.

He said that the campaign could only harm Yugoslav-Italian relations, which had lately begun to develop into a better understanding.

Yugoslav war veterans today called on all ex-servicemen in the world to protest against the "political aggression of the Soviet Union against Yugoslavia and the pressure put on her."

The war veterans also urged foreign ex-servicemen to join its efforts "so that mankind may devote itself to peaceful work."

The veterans unanimously adopted a resolution saying that peace was possible but that "the questions which cause the present tension cannot be settled by appeasing aggression and the aggressors at the expense of the small nations of the world."—Reuter.



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DE GAULLE GIVES A WARNING

Paris, Mar. 11.

General Charles de Gaulle today said that any attempt to prolong the life of the present French Parliament beyond its legal term in November would mean civil war.

He was addressing a thousand Gaullist delegates from all parts of France. Gaullist candidates would present themselves to the voters under their own flag and without any kind of alliance with any of the parties.

General de Gaulle said that the country would have the clear choice between the Communists on the left, the Coalition of the Third Force parties on the right, and the nation itself rallied round the Gaullist Movement.

"Measures must, of course, be taken," he said, "against the permanent separatist (Communist) plot against the security of the State, but judges and police are not enough to create national unity. The existing social and economic system is bad. We must bring back into the national fold the working classes who have left it."

"France has everything to make an effective army within her means, but nothing is being done to create it. Our job is to re-forge the sword of France in order to increase the chance of peace."

NO ASSURANCE

"The Atlantic Union is an absolute necessity, but nothing has yet been done to organise it effectively so that it can cover four frontiers. There is no assurance that the Americans would be there in time and in sufficient numbers to cover France against an invasion if she were thus threatened."

"Nobody can say today who would be responsible for defending France."

"Neither Morocco nor French North Africa have been included in the Atlantic system, and I fear that this has been done on purpose," General de Gaulle said.

"Yet foreign bases are being installed there without any valid agreements having been negotiated."

"If war came there is nothing to prevent the command, which includes the right of maintaining internal order, from being in the hands of a foreigner."—Reuter.

Read Them And Weep

Manila, Mar. 11.

"Read them and weep" is the title that the American Chamber of Commerce here has given to a list of comparative prices of foodstuffs in New York, Manila and London.

It shows how much more it costs a person to live in Manila than either in New York or London.

Here are some examples: You can get a sirloin steak in New York for the equivalent of 6/4d. The same steak would cost 10/- in Manila and 2/- to 2/8d. in London.

Lamb chops in Manila cost the equivalent of 9/- as compared to 2/4d. in London and 7/4d. in New York. You pay more than double the price for coffee in Manila than in London.

The cost of butter in Manila is about four times that in London, while the cost of milk (per quart) in Manila is the equivalent of 7/8d. compared to 10d. in London and 1/6d. in New York.

The Chamber comments "The high Manila prices are due in part, of course, to such factors as the longer haul in the case of imported items, but the difference is chiefly due to the scarcities caused by the import control." London prices arouse envy in Filipino hearts.—Reuter.

Canadian Planes For Britain

London, Mar. 11.

Britain has asked Canada to send seven fighter squadrons to strengthen British air defences, it was authoritatively learned here last night.

The request was believed to have been approved by the Canadian Chiefs of Staff, a usually reliable source said. It was understood that plans were being drawn up for stationing a complete Royal Canadian Air Force fighter wing in Britain.—Reuter.

General On Charge Of Treason

Prague, Mar. 11.

The Czech Deputy Minister of National Defence, General Reicin, has been charged with treason, it was announced here tonight.

He is alleged to have been an accomplice of Otto Sling, a former Secretary of the Czech Communist Party in Brno, who is now under arrest on charges of spying for Britain and planning to overthrow the present leadership of the Czech Communist Party.

General Reicin is believed to be under arrest.

General Kopold, believed to be a member of the Czech General Staff, has also been charged with treason and is thought to be under arrest. General Kopold is a son-in-law of Madame Marie Svermova, former Deputy Secretary-General of the Czech Communist Party, who was arrested on charges of conspiring, with Otto Sling, to overthrow the present leadership of the Party.—Reuter.

'SECOND PHASE' IN INDO-CHINA

Vietminh Believed Making Concessions To Chinese Reds

Independence Of Rebel Regime Jeopardised

Saigon, Mar. 11.

A significant "second phase" of possible Chinese Communist intervention plans in South-East Asia appears to be taking shape just south of Indo-China's Southern China frontier, according to some usually reliable French sources here.

This rugged Tonkin mountain area is completely in the hands of the Communist-dominated Vietminh Republic, recognised by Russia and China.

With military aid from China, the rebel administration claims to be fighting French Union forces and some battalions of the Western-recognised Vietnam State on the lip of the French-held Tonkin delta "rice bowl" as a nationalist resistance movement.

Although it is bitterly opposed to the limited sovereignty given by France to Vietnam as an associated State within the French Union, French sources say that intercepted Vietminh administrative radio messages and captured documents indicate that the rebel "republic" is making concessions to China which are whittling down its own self-proclaimed independence.

They think that the Chinese Communists, after giving direct military support to the Vietminh Republic for some months, are now trying to infiltrate into the rebel administration.

The "third phase" French circles fear, may be direct Chinese military intervention, although they emphasise that there are as yet no concrete signs of this.

Reports, stated to be well substantiated, that the Moscow-trained Vietminh leader, Dr. Ho Chi-Minh, is resisting the reported infiltration, have given rise to hopes here that the "third phase" may at least be delayed.

Ho's difficulty, the French say, is that his supporters are Vietnamese, traditional enemies of the Chinese.

ONLY A HOPE

If he accepts a Chinese invasion of Vietnam, he may not only lose some of their support but also the sympathy of other Asian countries which believe that he is a genuine nationalist before he is a Communist.

But most neutral observers here regard Ho's reported attitude, together with a certain complacency aroused in Indo-China by reports that China already has her hands full in Korea and in deploying troops against possible Formosa guerrillas, as no more than a hope.

In trying to assess the authenticity of China's reported infiltration phase, these observers find it difficult, from the limited information available, to distinguish between fact and propaganda.

Both sides are actively engaged in winning over or trying to hold the support of Indo-China's some 1,500,000 Chinese population.

French sources say that it was in this propaganda field that the Chinese began their infiltration.

Last year, they were reported to have sent a 300-man Chinese

propaganda team to work among Tonkin Province's Chinese in the Vietminh areas and organise a "fifth column" among the big Chinese communities in French-held Hanoi and Haiphong, and even as far south as Saigon's own Chinatown, Cholon.

In Vietminh territory, the Chinese communities have now been reorganised by the Communists, the French believe.

Some French sources say that something like this has been worked out:

1.—Chinese citizens in Vietnam will have the same rights as citizens of the Vietminh "Republic."

2.—Chinese associations in the "Republic" will have their own representatives on Vietminh Provincial and Regional Councils.

3.—Chinese associations will settle matters affecting Chinese citizens themselves.

4.—Chinese associations will have their own defence units within the Vietminh military zones.

5.—Chinese citizens will have the right to own property in the "Republic."

6.—Some reports, not supported by authoritative French sources, also say that the "Republic" is prepared to grant the Chinese free trading and customs zones in Haiphong and Cholon.

PRICE FOR AID

Before World War II, the Chinese had few privileges in Indo-China. They could own property in the French colony of Cochinchina but in the French Protectorate of Annam, they had that right only in the big trading cities of Hanoi, Haiphong (Tonkin) and Tourane (Central Annam).

The 1946 Treaty between China and France, when Nationalist China's troops quit their occupation zone after World War II, provided that Chinese traders would have a free customs zone at Haiphong if the French railway to Kunming, in Yunnan Province, were reopened.

Today, the railway still lies in ruins.

Many Frenchmen here think that the Vietminh concessions to the Chinese are the price

which the pro-Communist "Republic" has had to pay for military aid.

Whatever may be the exact nature of the privileges granted, they are unlikely to be communicated to anyone but the Chinese communities.

Some French and Americans believe that it is possible that China will demand an increasing voice in the Vietminh administration because she feels that to fulfil her intervention plans in South-East Asia she just could not afford to keep out.

Another argument for eventual Chinese military intervention in Indo-China is that China might find it a useful diversionary manoeuvre if events go too badly in Korea.—Reuter.

FRENCH ATTACK

Saigon, Mar. 11.

French Union forces in Cochinchina have attacked with "powerful means" Vietminh regulars estimated at brigade strength near Sadek, 75 miles southwest of Saigon, a French Army communique said today.

This action was part of the combined ground, sea and air attacks in Cochinchina during the past few days.

The communique said that harassed by French naval units and after clashes with the French ground forces, the Vietminh retreated, leaving more than 100 killed on the battlefield near Thudaumont, 20 miles north of Saigon.

In other operations in Cochinchina, the communique said, 75 Vietminh has been killed, four wounded and 63 taken prisoner.

In seizing a fleet of junks, French naval units killed 40 Vietminh and took 90 prisoners.

In the French-held area of the Tonkin Delta in the north of Indo-China, Vietminh guerrillas had sustained 120 casualties, and 165 prisoners were taken 40 miles east of Hanoi.—Reuter.

Grenades Enter Into Politics

Brussels, Mar. 11.

Six hand-grenades were thrown into the glass roof of Brussels' "Stadium Club" today. Two of the grenades exploded, causing considerable damage to the roof.

This evening Belgian Communist womenfolk are due to occupy the hall to stage a protest meeting against German rearmament.—Reuter.



It looks as if fighting words are being exchanged between little David Lindsay, right, wearing a kilt for a fashionable wedding in London, and a small onlooker. The apparently uninvited guest appears to have been making disparaging remarks about the clothes David wore for his duties as a page, and David doesn't look happy about it.

Biological Warfare Menace Minimised

London, Mar. 11.

One of Britain's foremost civil defence authorities took some of the terror out of the war of the future today—at least for the West.

He said Western scientists in the laboratories have about licked the problem of a possible attack by an enemy using deadly germs.

Sir Ernest Rock Carling, 73-year-old radiation expert, could not go into much detail because "we have to be careful about what is said these days." But he gave one of the most hopeful statements yet made by a Western expert on defence against biological warfare.

"We now have efficient treatment for practically all the biological agents that can be used against us," Sir Ernest said. "Much of this is due to American development of such anti-biotics as terramycin and sureomycin and others."

"By the use of these half dozen drugs we can make it extremely doubtful that an enemy could achieve the results he wants."

Sir Ernest said cautiously that it was doubtful an enemy

could even distribute biological agents, such as the dread virus of botulism, effectively. He did not wish to go into details.

"But in any event," he said, "the development of anti-biotics has gone on at such a pace that we can cope with practically anything in that line."

In his view there is only one real danger left in germ warfare.

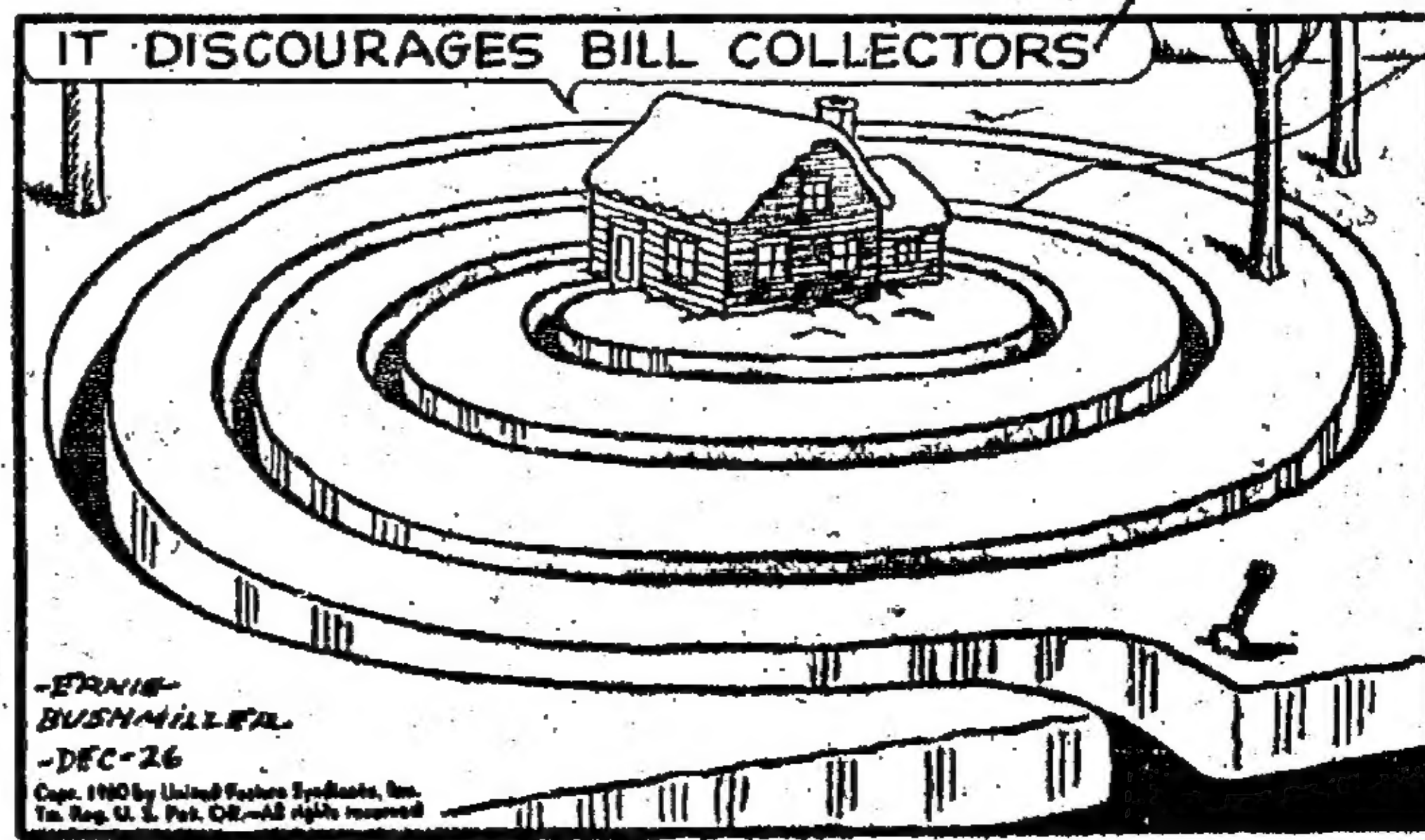
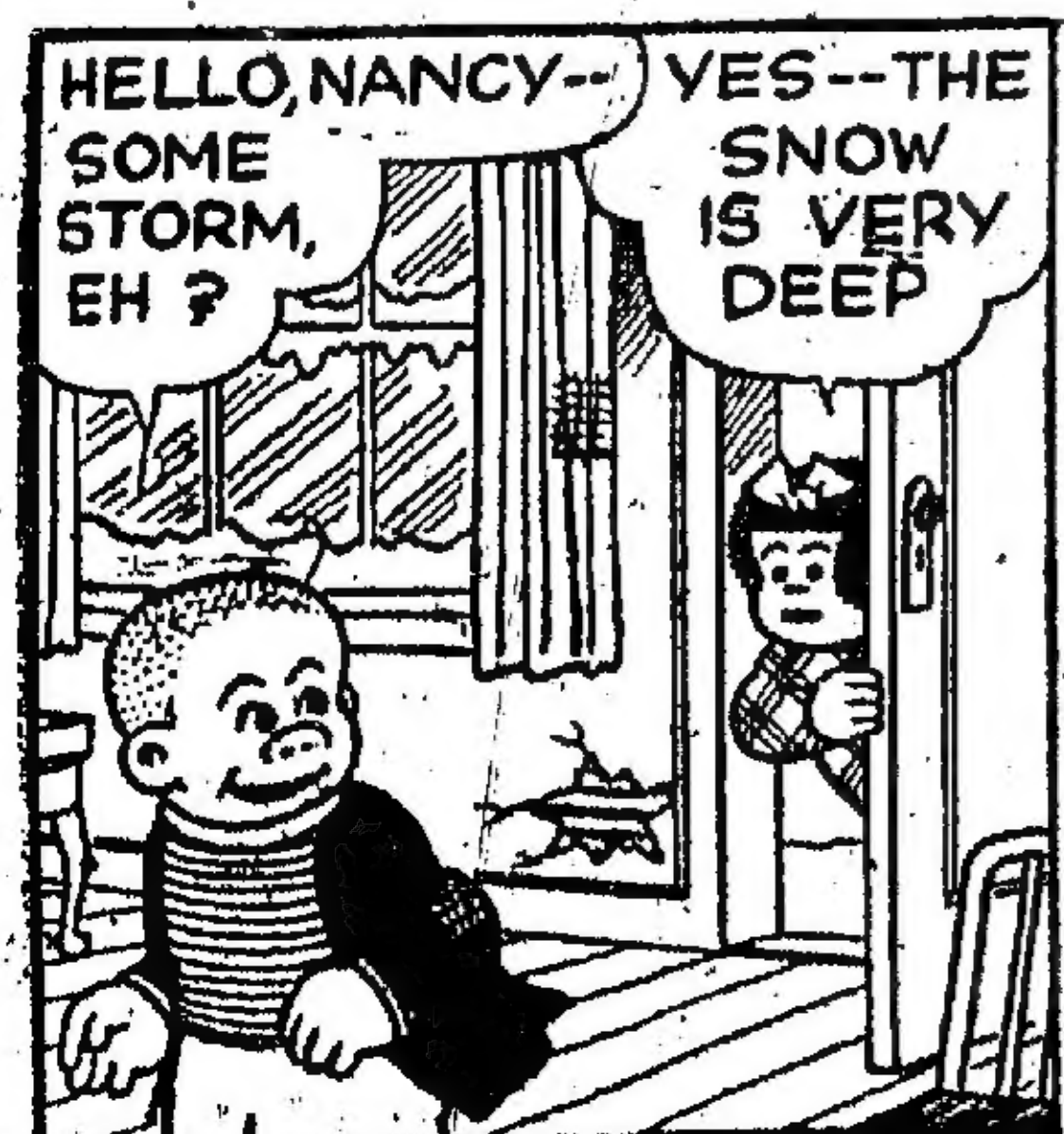
"That is sabotage," he said. "The most serious form of sabotage would be that of water supplies. In the last war all water supplies were heavily chlorinated. It is difficult for biological agents to get past the chlorine in the water."

Sir Ernest, who is taking an active part in Britain's growing civil defence campaign, said combatting a germ attack even with a plentiful supply of anti-biotics would take speed.

A humbug of botulism can kill thousands of people.—United Press.

NANCY

A-mazing Strategy



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's bif I needn't use my fist!



WHAT A RACKET!



Dick Savitt, rated sixth among U.S. amateur tennis players, boards a plane in New York for Nice, France. Savitt won the Australian National Amateur Tennis Singles Championship in January, and will compete in several European tournaments.

American Sports Get Into A Sorry State

By CORNELIUS RYAN

New York.

Within one week in the USA the sports news included the arrest of seven college basketball players for "fixing" games, the trial of four professional boxers for "fixing" two bouts, a bitter fight within the Professional Golfers Association on the matter of honouring contracts, and a suspicious Madison Square Garden main boxing event.

Sports fans in other nations will ask why American sports are in such a sorry state, but no one can give an exact answer. Some college officials think basketball will be clean again if it leaves Madison Square Garden and other big arenas; other college officials point out that there have been ticket scandals and other troubles when the game was played off the campus exclusively.

In the PGA mess there are those who say it is all due to clashing personalities, others blame ambiguous rules. In boxing, some blame greedy promoters, others blame gangster control of boxers.

NO CONNECTION

In the public mind, there is no connection between the words "sports" and "sportsmanship." Graceful winning and losing exists only in isolated spots.

More football coaches than ever before lost their jobs after the 1950 season because they hadn't won enough games to satisfy alumni of their colleges. Ice-hockey games are not rated a success unless they include a few fist-fights.

And it all must be incomprehensible to most other

nations. True, many other nations have shown violently partisan feelings in international sports events, but these games in America have no such tone of "upholding national honour."

Perhaps the answer is that the USA is too materialistic; it has forgotten that graciousness is as much to be desired as victory in sports. Money is the god to so many Americans; money comes from success and so success must be achieved at any cost.

Money bought the basketball players and the boxers at Memphis, the big prize money of tournaments has had its effect on the PGA, and big crowds and big money come only to winning football teams.

And with the big money come sharpsters and tricksters—and scandal.—United Press.

CHELSEA'S BOBBIE SMITH IS THE FOOTBALL FIND OF THE SEASON

Says ARCHIE QUICK

Without doubt the football find of the season is centre-forward Bobbie Smith, of Chelsea. This leader of attack, who looks like Dixie Dean and plays in the manner of Tommy Lawton, is only 17 years of age and has his National Service to come, yet, in the three matches I have seen him play against Fulham, Middlesbrough and Exeter, he has acted as though he has been in First Division football for at least ten seasons.

The boy has everything—height, weight, speed, ball control, positional sense, ability in the air and the knack of holding his line together. In his eight first team matches he has scored six valuable goals for a side struggling against relegation, and the irony of it is he was snatched from under the nose of Middlesbrough scouts.

He comes from the village of Langdale, County Durham. When he was recently given a few days' leave to visit his parents, Smith asked the Chelsea trainer what exercises he should carry out while on holiday and took home a track suit to work out voluntarily on the village club's pitch.

Smith put Chelsea into the fifth round of the Cup with only two goals of the re-play against Exeter, and, if he progresses normally, he should be a fixture in the England team for years to come, after he has finished his military service.

He is the first product of Chelsea's nursery club, Tudor Rose, to reach the first team and has in fact played in all three of the Stamford Bridge club's teams this season.

Tudor Rose is coached by the old England inside forward, Len Goulden, and he says there are more to come like Smith. Anyhow, young Bob has certainly stolen the limelight from Arsenal's Peter Goring and is London's most promising young footballer.

Smith says his greatest thrill was not so much making the grade to reach the first team as playing against his native Middlesbrough the other day. I saw that game. He was up against practically the best centre-half in the country in Whittaker and came through with flying colours.

Mr Birrell, Chelsea manager, said to me after the Exeter tie: "Isn't football a funny game? I was not happy about England, centre-forward, Roy Bentley. I searched the country for a new man and travelled up to Scotland three times to sign one, and then out of the blue I found one on my doorstep in Smith. He saved the club about £20,000!"

MATTHEWS' BID

I think the main interest in the Cup competition this season now centres on Stanley Matthews' bid to win his first Cup Final medal. He got a losers' medal three seasons ago, but he needs a gold one to complete his collection and set the seal on a magnificent career.

He talks of nothing else, and somehow I feel he is going to succeed this time. If he should win at Wembley it will also provide a remarkable turn in the fortunes of Allan Brown. I saw this inside forward play for the Scottish League against the English at Middlesbrough last season, and agreed with Mr Stan Seymour of Newcastle that he was brilliant.

Then Brown had differences with his East Fife club, and did not play at all this season until he signed for Blackpool. It will be strange if he wins a Cup medal in his first half season in England when the great Mat-

thews has been trying for nearly twenty years!

The football critics of England are shortly to ballot for their "Footballer of the Year", and I shall not hesitate to vote for Ted Sagar who is in his 23rd year at Everton's goal-keeper. Such club loyalty deserves reward, quite apart from the maintenance of a high standard.

DISCOVERED IN BED

A strange contradiction in the rules of the Football Association has been revealed by a conversation I have had with Mr Billy Lane, assistant manager of Brighton and Hove Albion.

The FA regulations in their handbook for season 1950-51 plainly state that the "close season" shall be from the first Saturday in May until the last Saturday in August, but this season and last the opening day for play was brought forward from the last Saturday in August to the last but one.

In other words the professionals playing on the opening day of this and last season and in mid-week games in the following week were legally entitled only to summer or close season wages.

The point, of course, has never been raised until now. Neither is that all. Players report for training generally on the first Tuesday in August, but I am prepared to wager that it has never occurred to the majority of clubs that their staff was supposed to receive only their summer wages until the last Saturday in August.

I can quote a specific case. Brighton and Hove Albion transferred their Canadian Captain, Albert Whent to Luton on Friday, August 18, 1950. He played in Luton's opening match of the season against Brentford, and received only £10 summer wages instead of the maximum winter wage of £12. Luton were quite right. According to the FA law the "close" season did not end until Saturday, August 26, when the winter salary became due.

And now to further confuse their own laws, the FA have extended the present season from May 5 to May 12 because of congestion of fixtures caused through inclement weather.

This will get final games nicely mixed up with the Festival of Britain matches. Mr Lane, who told me the story, is a former centre-forward of Spurs, Brentford, Leicester,

Reading, Watford and Bristol City. He has scouted for Brentford and formerly managed Guildford City. His hobby is reading in bed! Book he favours?—the FA Handbook of the Laws of the Games which he constantly re-reads.

Welterweight Challengers

London, Mar. 11.

The British Boxing Board of Control have named four boxers to take part in eliminating contests to decide who shall meet Eddie Thomas for his British Welterweight Championship.

Alf Danahar, of Bethnal Green, is to meet Wally Thom, of Birkenhead, and Bill Rattray, of Dundee, will fight Cliff Curvis, of Swansea. The winners of these contests are to meet in a final eliminator for the right to meet Thomas.

The bouts must take place by April 18.—Reuter.

OFFER TO COCKELL

London, Mar. 11.

Billy Woods, the South African cruiserweight boxer, who has won four fights in Britain, has challenged Don Cockell, the British Light-Heavyweight Champion, for £200 aside.

Mr Jim Wicks, a boxing promoter, said that Woods is prepared to meet Mark Hart, Albert Finch or any other cruiserweight on the same terms.—Reuter.

TABLE TENNIS FINALS

Vienna, Mar. 11.

Mrs Angelica Rozeanu (Rumania), retained the Women's Singles title in the World Table Tennis Championships here tonight.

In the final she beat Miss Gisela Farkas (Hungary) 21-10, 21-15, 21-13.

Miss Farkas held the title in 1947, 1948 and 1949.

The English International, Johnny Leach, regained the Men's Singles title which he first won in 1949. In the final he beat Ivan Andavadis (Czechoslovakia) 16-21, 21-18, 21-18, 21-12.—Reuter.

LOUIS TO FIGHT AGRAMONTE

Detroit, Mar. 11.

Joe Louis, former World Heavyweight Boxing Champion, will have a return 10-round bout with Omelio Agramonte, of Cuba, here on March 28.

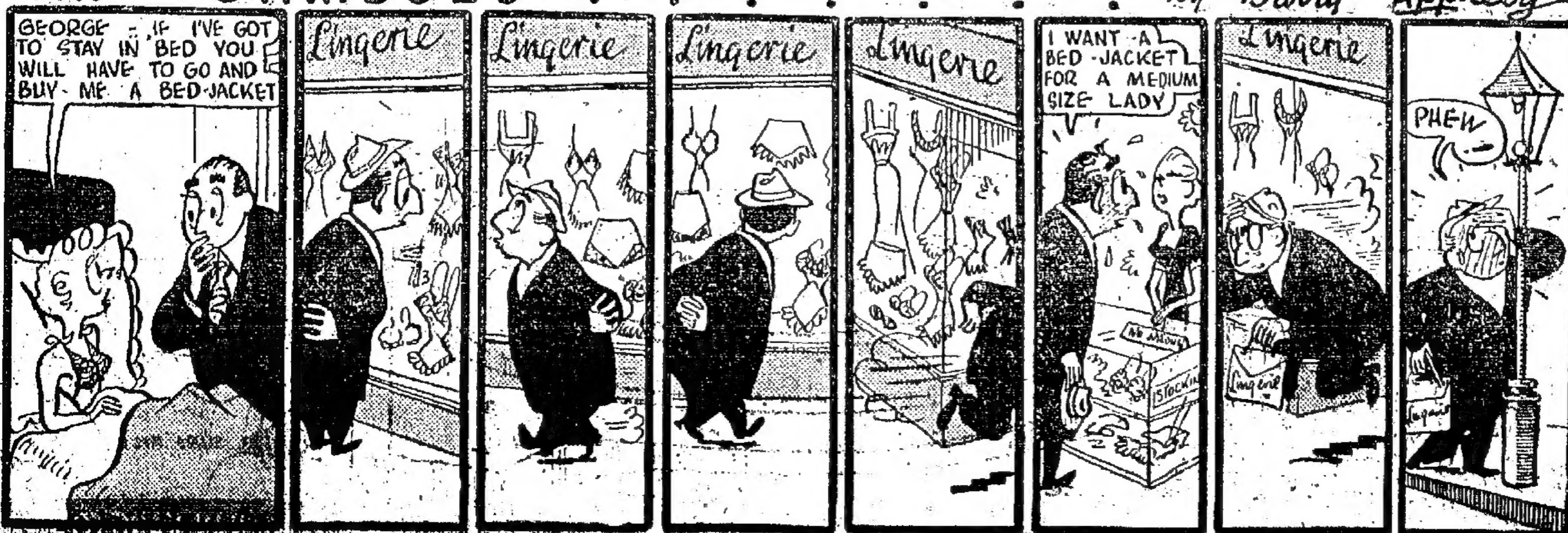
Louis won on points when the pair first met in Miami last month.—Reuter.

Ireland Beats Wales 3-1 At Hockey

Belfast, Mar. 11.

Ireland beat Wales by three goals to one in a men's hockey international match played here this afternoon. At the half-time interval, Ireland led 3-0.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

BUDGET SPECULATION IN
BRITAIN: THREE WAYS OF
RAISING EXTRA MONEY

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, Mar. 11.

The season of Budget speculation is now officially open. The Chancellor's task between now and April 10 is to decide how the extra £400,000,000 needed mainly for rearmament is to be raised.

It now seems as certain as any Budget forecast can be that he will raise this sum by one of three different means or a combination of all three. He can:

1. Raise the standard rate of income tax;
2. Increase the profits tax; or
3. Reduce Government expenditure on other projects.

Only firm guidance we have from the Chancellor himself is that everybody will have to carry a share of the burden according to their capacity, the least falling on those who are poorest.

With this as a rough guide we may assume that nobody will be as well off after April 10 as he is now. What we don't know and cannot know is how the burden will be apportioned between the various sections of the community.

The Trades Union Congress has recommended the Chancellor to raise the standard rate of income tax. This seems strange advice coming from trade unions. But they have not forgotten their responsibilities and loyalties. They also want the Chancellor to make it possible for lower-paid workers to earn more before their wages are subject to taxation.

This advice might be taken, for it raises a very important point. Under the present system of taxation, workers are reluctant to work overtime because the extra money they earn by doing so is as often as not taxed at a higher rate than their ordinary earnings, and the benefit they derive from their extra zeal is greatly diminished. It is obvious that in a period of semi-war effort some men are going to be required to work longer hours, and if they are to do this without grievance they must be allowed to take home a larger proportion of their earnings. Failing that the only alternative is a new round of wage claims.

SAFE ASSUMPTION

So we may fairly safely assume that higher-paid workers will have to pay a slightly increased rate of income tax (say a standard rate of 9/6d instead of the present 9/- in the pound) while lower-paid workers will get some benefit by readjustment in the lower reaches of the taxation scale—if not in actual cash at least in incentive to earn more.

It is, however, virtually impossible for a socialist government to raise income tax without making similar demands on profits. At present, firms pay 6/- in the pound on profits distributed to shareholders and 2/- in the pound on profits ploughed back into business. The rest is taxed as income so the overall rate of taxation paid by a company is about 12/- in the pound.

A firm which is left with only 8/- of every pound it earns obviously cannot be taxed very much more. The companies themselves say they cannot be taxed any more at all. Their argument is that with rising production costs any further taxation would prejudice their ability to increase production.

In this case political considerations may play a vital part. The £400,000,000 must be raised by some means or other. Some of it may be forthcoming from increased revenue generated by the arms programme but not all. If, therefore, the Chancellor decides to increase income tax (and he has the

backing of the TUC if he does) it follows almost automatically that profits will have to suffer at least proportionally.

GOV'T SPENDING

The third method open to the Chancellor is to order cuts in Government expenditure. The Federation of British Industries considers that if he does this, probably there will be no need for further taxation at all. But here the FBI seems to be falling into the trap that has ensnared much public thought since the rearmament programme was first announced. We are not at war—we hope we never will be—and we cannot act as though we were.

If reductions are made in Government spending—and doubtless there are ways this could be done without causing too much damage to the framework of the social security that has been built up since the end of the war—it is extremely unlikely that they will go far enough to absolve the taxpayer altogether.

Apart from these three means there are of course other ways open to the Chancellor of raising the required revenue. He could increase the purchase tax or some other form of indirect taxation. But this would only speed inflation—and again probably lead to new wage claims. That still leaves the vexed question of a capital tax but it is doubtful whether things have reached such a pass that this extreme method of taxation will be considered necessary.

Bankers warned recently that the country is nearing the limit of its taxable capacity which merely means that it has just about taken all it can stand. If there is some small amount of slack somewhere, the Chancellor will take it in. But it should be remembered that whatever happens on Budget Day will probably be mild compared with what may happen next year when the rearmament programme is in full swing.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange came under the influence of several outside factors during the week. Tins were weaker on the news that the U. S. Government was to stop buying tin for its stockpile until the price was more "reasonable," and fears that this might herald a go-slow in American stockpiling generally, contributed towards the reaction in rubbers from last week's boom level.

At mid-week the assassination of General Razmara, the Persian Prime Minister, started a decline in oils. The £20,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Company is under threat of nationalisation—a prospect which seems to increase with the murder of General Razmara who only last Saturday expressed his opposition to nationalisation.

Elsewhere in the market the four-power conference in Paris was a sobering influence. On the whole, however, the market stood up well. Activity was at a slightly higher level last week. Declines were small and were partly offset by support at the lower levels. Inflation fears are still responsible for much of the investment demand.

Price Control
"Confusion"

Washington, Mar. 11.

A Democratic Representative, Mr. Frank Smith, today urged the House Banking Committee to hold detailed hearings as soon as possible on the new cotton price control order.

He said that the Price Stabiliser, Mr. Michael Disalle's order for a basic ceiling of 45.76 cents a pound on raw cotton has created great confusion within the entire cotton industry. Mr. Smith said in a letter to the Chairman, Mr. Brent Spence, that the order should get special attention when hearings start on continuation of the defence Production Act which expires on July 30.—United Press.

Still Cautious

New York, Mar. 11.

The establishment of a ceiling price on spot raw cotton and the ensuing resumption of trading in the futures markets went a long way this week toward reviving interest in the fabric market.

While the six-week lull in business showed signs of approaching the end, there were still quite a few producers and buyers adhering to a go-slow policy until the situation unfolds further. Cautious millmen wanted to see whether the threatened industrywide strike in cotton and rayon mills materialises.—United Press.

New Trade Pact

Bombay, Mar. 11.

India and Iraq will shortly sign a trade agreement, it was learned here today.

A representative Iraqi delegation of eight arrived in New Delhi on Feb. 18 and negotiations have been going on since then. It was understood that under the agreement India will export mainly textiles, cotton and jute goods, timber and tea, in exchange for Iraq's dates, barley and wheat.—Reuters.



"I don't think Clem is being very wise about this!"

SMITH & DRUMMOND Show Talking:

Usual Names
In The Blurbs

★ REMEMBER JOHN BOLES in "King Of Jazz" and "Desert Song" in the early thirties?

He's slipped a bit on the Hollywood ladder—since then, but now he's going back to have another crack at the higher rungs.

And there, waiting to be kissed again, are all his leading ladies of the good old days.

But we're not at all sure that his old screen girl friends, Irene Dunne, Margaret Sullavan, Loretta Young, Gloria Swanson, Barbara Stanwyck, Rosalind Russell and Ida Lupino, will be rushing to greet him with a welcome back party.

Because Mr. Boles, with good intent, but less tact than his years should command, has just said of them: "They are still romantic because they are like soap or cheese—until you find a better brand you don't change."

He means professionally, of course. Matrimonially, Hollywood is still the same old merry-go-round.

SAME OLD NAMES

★ ALL THIS REMINDS us that we seem to have seen the same old names in Hollywood blurbs since we were knee-high to a film script.

Nearly all the really big box-office names have been at the top for the last 20 years or more and many of them were around in the silent days as well.

For example, Gary Cooper has just completed his 60th picture (yes, we said 60th).

He was in silent films with his old friends Clark Gable, Ronald Colman, Joan Crawford, Loretta Young and Myrna Loy.

Two score hasty years have scurried by since the "Old groaner" was young Mr. Crosby, and since the names of Spencer Tracy, Bob Hope, George Raft, Bette Davis, Marlene Dietrich and Ginger Rogers first went up in lights.

Who said it was tough at the top?

★ THERE ARE OTHER things that never change in the Californian Colney Hatch. Ballyhoo for instance.

The other day they invited the Press to sip champagne and witness a pudgy fat put his paw to a 450-dollar-a-week contract which entitles him to swap his back-alley beat for free milk, stand-ins and a dressing room.

Now they announce with a flourish that "Bathsheba" as portrayed by Susan Hayward will have the beauty of Cleopatra, the wiles of Delilah, the cunning of Mata Hari, and the good and evil qualities of Joan of Arc, Mary Queen of Scots and Catherine the Great.

Oh, come now. Can't she bark like Lassie?

★ SCREEN COMEBACKS for (1) Wendy Hiller, (after five years) in Carol Reed's "Outcast Of The Islands"; (2) George Formby (after 12 years) in the film version of "The Reluctant Heroes"—the other Army farce now running in Whitehall.

★ WE HAVE dispatched a choice Havana cigar to Vera Shortridge, of Hampden, Herts.—apparently the only genuine female cigar smoking harpist in the world—who writes as follows:

"I thought you may be interested to know that there is

a female in this country who both plays the harp and smokes cigars, enjoys both and cannot see anything odd about it."

LORD FESTIVAL

Herbert Morrison had better watch out. Jack Hylton, the laddie from Lancashire who became Europe's King of Jazz, is putting in a strong challenge for his title of Lord Festival.

Forty-six years ago Jack got his first job as a boy vocalist on the sands at Rhyl doing five shows a day for 30s. a week.

Now, at 58, he is one of London's leading impresarios with £275,000 tied up in Festival Year show business.

His entertainment roll-call includes the Crazy Gang at the Victoria Palace, radio's "Take It From Here" trio at the Adelphi, "Kiss Me Kate" going into the Coliseum next week, the "Fol-de-Rols" at the St. Martin's, Spanish ballet opening at the Stoll, a new Askey-Desmond musical in April, a French farce in May, and in June there will be a £110,000 rodeo starring Gene Autry at Earls Court.

Not bad for a man who did not become an impresario until 1940.

LIKE A FILM PLOT

★ THE STORY of Jack's career reads like the plot of a backstage musical film. Boy vocalist, 1905; conductor of touring revues, 1910; cinema organist in Stoke Newington at £4 a week—paid in golden sovereigns—1913; a double act with Tommy Handley, 1920; band leader at the Kit Kat Club, 1922.

The real climb to the top began when, in 1924, he formed the band that was to sweep the world. They played in every capital in Europe, and in 1931 7,000,000 copies of their records were sold—an all-time high.

Now he is one of the most powerful men in show business.

★ BUT THE really nice part of the story is that he has never lost a friend on the way up.

The little man with the big heart still takes the same size in hats, and, believe us, in his racket that is nearly another all-time record.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: West.

Game all.

N.	E.
♠ J 9 5 4 2	♠ A 7
♥ A 8 2	♥ K 9 6
♦ 7 5 4	♦ A Q 3 2
♣ K 4	♣ A 10 9 8
W.	S.
♠ Q 8 3	♠ K 10 6
♥ 10 5 4 3	♥ Q J 7
♦ 8 6	♦ K J 10 9
♣ 7 6 5 2	♣ Q J 8

European Championships, 1950—Britain v. Norway. In Room 1 the Norwegian East opened One Diamond, which was passed round to North, who bid One Spade. East belatedly bid One No Trump, which South could safely double. He led ♠ 6, and East played well to go one down only.

In Room 2 our East player gained a tactical advantage by opening One No Trump, which everyone passed. South made his natural lead of ♠ J and East played on Clubs, unblocking in order to enter dummy on the fourth round with ♠ 7. When ♠ 3 was led, North went up with ♠ A to return his last Diamond. South was end-played and forced to lead from ♠ K, so East made seven tricks. Britain scored 200 in one room and 80 in the other—four match points.

London Express Service.

MARRYING THE RIVAL AGENDAS

London Officials Still Hopeful Of Success In Paris Talks

Mr Herbert Morrison's First Job As Foreign Secretary

London, Mar. 11.

Mr Ernest Davies, the Foreign Under-Secretary heading the British delegation at the Big Four Foreign Minister deputies' talks in Paris, today reported for the first time to the new Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison.

Mr Morrison, who had not been expected to start work in his new capacity until tomorrow, drove up to the Foreign Office this afternoon and had a long talk with Mr Davies about the prospects of the Paris conference.

This week-end officials here were still hopeful about a successful conclusion to the Paris meeting and considered it possible for an agreement to be reached on an agenda for a conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

Since the Western Powers modified their draft at last Saturday's meeting, the next move is with the Soviet delegation, British observers said, and they thought that the Russian reaction to the compromise put forward by the West at the last meeting should provide a definite pointer as to whether success was possible.

Mr Davies was returning to Paris tonight by the night ferry. Mr Morrison also had a long talk this afternoon with the Minister of State, Mr Kenneth Younger.

He will receive his seals of office at a meeting of the Privy Council tomorrow morning at which the retiring Foreign Secretary, Mr Bevin, will lay them down to receive, in return, the seals of office of his new post, that of Lord Privy Seal.

ANSWER EXPECTED

In Paris, the deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers begin tomorrow the second week of their discussions of an agenda for a meeting of their chiefs.

Usually well-informed observers said here today that the next stage of talks would indicate success or failure in bringing East and West together around the conference table.

It was expected that the Western representatives would prefer these preliminary talks to fail rather than allow their Foreign Ministers to attend a conference where they might face Soviet charges of arming Germany and refusing all-round arms reduction.

During the week-end, the Soviet and other delegates communicated with their Governments.

It was thought that tomorrow's session at the Palais Rose might give an indication whether progress would be made in marrying the rival agendas—one put forward jointly by the West and one by Mr Andrei Gromyko (Russia)—into one document listing subjects for discussion.

DIFFERENT ANGLES

The West wants the Foreign Ministers to have a general discussion on European points of friction between the Powers, the conclusion of an Austrian peace treaty as a token of Soviet good faith in the bringing of relations back to normal, and the inclusion of rearmament of Soviet-bloc States in any discussion of peace treaty obligations.

Moscow wants an agenda which specifically lists German remilitarisation and demilitarisation, the reduction of

armaments by the Great Powers, the acceleration of a German peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation forces from Germany.—Reuter.

BRITISH BRIGADE'S ADVANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

advance along the entire front today—six miles—into what the Canadians described as "the most rugged country in the world."

"The six miles we did today," said one Canadian, "was a great achievement as a mountaineering feat alone. The strong Chinese resistance could only have been classed as 'additional hazards.'"

Australian troops advanced 3,000 yards besides the Canadians through a deadly screen of accurate Chinese Communist mortar fire.

The Australians, using techniques they have worked out for themselves in their past three weeks' mountain fighting, broke up into small squads, scaling the ridges almost to the muzzles of the Chinese machine-guns to lob grenades into the Communist nests.

The Australians claim that the Chinese Communists were such bad shots with rifles and machine-guns that the quickest and least dangerous way to smash their nests is the bayonet and grenade method.—Reuter.

DIGGING IN

A United Press correspondent reported that at sundown, the 27th British Brigade was digging in on three hills only 25 miles south of the 38th Parallel after surging forward behind deadly mortar and artillery barrages in a dawn to dusk attack.

The correspondent said that one South Korean, who returned to United Nations lines after a month as Chinese prisoner, reported that Chinese officers were "crying" over their casualties during recent weeks. He said that the Chinese have been ordered to hold off the United Nations attack at all costs until Red reinforcements could be rushed south from the Yalu River.

At the same time, an Eighth Army report said the Chinese were setting up a new defence line stretching east from Hong Kong to Pukham River where they plan another stand.

In some places the Chinese fought fanatically. They threw themselves against the muzzles of guns of Greek infantrymen northwest of Yongdu in a vicious counter-attack, but pulled out five minutes later.

6,000 Volts And Doing Very Well

Edinburgh, Mar. 11.

James Adamson brushed against electric contacts at Portobello power station here yesterday, short-circuited the public power supply as 6,600 volts ripped through his body—and survived.

A colleague, partially blinded by the flash, saw Adamson, his body quivering, stagger to a telephone for help. Today he was said at Leith Hospital here to be doing "very well."

Power was drawn from the grid—the national network of power lines through which electricity supplies are pooled for emergencies—until the power output from the station was restored.—Reuter.

Search For Superfort

Wiesbaden, Mar. 11.

American aircraft, searching the Mediterranean off south-east Spain for an American D-29 Superfortress missing since yesterday, had no success up to 2.00 p.m. GMT today; the United States Air Force Headquarters in Europe (USAFE) stated.

One B-29 taking part in the search reported picking up what was believed to be an SOS signal on the distress frequency, an Air Force spokesman said.

This report was being checked and it was not yet certain that the signal was in fact an SOS, he added.—Reuter.

The Greeks went on to advance one mile after the attack.—United Press.

SWEEPING ADVANCE

While Brigadier Coad directed the Commonwealth battle in full view of the Communists, the Middlesex swept across the valley and captured a hill after a mountain trail march with full packs. The Canadians then took their objective without opposition. The Scots and Australians took a third hill.

Stubborn rearguard positions were heavily hit by New Zealand 25-pounders and American heavy mortars that plastered Communist-held ridges with explosive, white phosphorous and fragmentation shells.

Fighter-bombers swooped out of the dull sullen sky and sent huge red and black mushrooms of napalm billowing over the Chinese fortifications.

The South Korean soldier, who made his way into the U.N. lines, said that nearly half of the division opposing the British brigade has either been killed or wounded. The Reds were desperately short of food and ammunition.—United Press.



CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE—Lois Langley wears an 1876 bathing suit on the beach and expresses mock horror at Shirley Kimball's 1951 model. The older costume weighed about 15 pounds when wet. The newer style tips the scales at ten ounces.

American Cruiser "Adopts" 45 Korean Orphans

USS St Paul, Mar. 11.

The crew of the United States heavy cruiser St Paul have adopted at least temporarily 45 Korean orphan children that they found abandoned on an island in Inchon Harbour.

The St Paul has been in the vicinity of Inchon—the port of Seoul—taking part in the mass naval bombardment of Communist land forces and shore installations opposing the advancing United Nations line.

Day after day, as the St. Paul ploughed around the Inchon Harbour area, members of the crew noticed signs of life on a tiny rocky island.

At last a boat was put ashore, intending, if nothing else, to investigate the possibility of reconditioning the navigation light that shone from the island.

The crew were amazed and horrified to find 45 ragged, dirty, lean and hungry boys and girls aged from two or three years up to 12. They were all orphans and had been brought to the island by a man and woman who were looking after them as well as they could.

But many of the children were in the final stages of malnutrition. They were sheltering in a broken-down shed, huddling together for warmth. A few knew what had happened to their parents but many did not even know their names or where they came from.

When their presence was reported to the crew of the St. Paul, all hands volunteered to adopt the orphans, at least until the cruiser leaves Inchon waters.

SACKS OF RICE

They immediately sent ashore sacks of rice and American wheat products, as well as candy, soap and other canteen items.

A doctor took ashore his medical instruments and started cleaning up sores and doctoring sore throats.

A little girl in the last stages, dying from pneumonia, was after two days given a hope of recovery.

For three days the children did not smile. Now they smile all the time and race in new warm American Navy clothing round the shores of the island, cheering as the St Paul's guns roared over their heads.

But what will happen when the St Paul goes away neither the children nor the American sailors can say.—Reuter.

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DEATHS

WONG—Jenny Alice Wong the beloved wife of Charles P. S. Wong passed away at her residence at No. 7 Fort Street 2nd floor on the 11th March, 1951. Entombing will take place at International Funeral Parlour, Lockhart Road Wanchai, at 3 p.m. on Monday the 12th March, and a religious service will be held at St. Paul's Church, Glenvale at 3.45 p.m. (Singapore Papers Please Copy.)